

to “unilaterally terminate” the Contract. Accordingly, Riggs filed a complaint in the Chancery Court for Campbell County, Tennessee seeking a declaratory judgment, injunctive relief, and money damages. Humana subsequently filed a notice of removal based on diversity of citizenship and filed the present Motion seeking: (1) a stay of this proceeding; (2) an order compelling arbitration based on section 12.2 of the Contract; and (3) attorney’s fees.

In its response, Riggs acknowledged the arbitration provision in the Contract and agreed that this case should be stayed pending arbitration; however, Riggs urged the Court include in its order “the requirement that [Humana] refrain from continuing with its unilateral termination process.”

Because both parties agree that section 12.2 of the Contract requires this dispute to be submitted to binding arbitration, Humana’s motion to compel arbitration and to stay these proceedings is granted in part. However, the Court declines to address Humana’s request for attorney’s fees or Riggs’ request for injunctive relief. The Court finds those matters should be addressed by the arbitrator pursuant to Section 12.2 of the Contract.¹

It is therefore **Ordered** that: (1) Riggs and Humana submit this dispute to arbitration under the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association; and (2) the Clerk of this Court stay this action pending the arbitration.


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

¹ Under Rule 37(a) of the Commercial Arbitration Rules and Mediation Procedures (2013), “[t]he arbitrator may take whatever interim measures he or she deems necessary, including injunctive relief”